

THE DAILY GAZETTE	IN ADVANCE	\$7.00
FOR CASH, PER ANNUM		1.00
MAIL ONE YEAR		10.00
SIX MONTHS		6.00
THREE MONTHS		3.00
A. M. THOMSON.	W. G. ROBERTS.	

Our despatches of to-day bring a variety of interesting news, but nothing of a very startling character.

The hope that had been entertained the alleged barbarities of the rebels at Fort Pillow had been exaggerated, has been dissipated by official despatches from Sherman, which reiterates the fearful story, and puts the stamp of diabolism on the whole transaction. If the devil does not employ the services of such fiends in the future then he does not know his business. Judging from the spirit of our soldiers, Forrest and men will be sorry they initiated such warfare.

STATE NEWS.

The proprietors of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, have employed girls as waiters in the dining hall, in the place of male help heretofore used. Three companies of the 50th regiment are to leave Milwaukee to-day for St. Louis, in command of Col. Dill. The Wood County Reporter says: "We learn that a portion of the dam at Stevens Point has been taken out by the ice, which, if true, will prevent much, if not all, of the upper river lumber from reaching market this spring. We hope we are misinformed in regard to the matter." We understand that some two thousand logs belonging to T. B. Scott escaped from Hurley's and Clinton's booms, on Sunday night last. Large quantities of ice came down the river during the night, taking out booms and doing other damage. It was during this rush of ice that Mr. Scott sustained his loss.

The robbery of PAYMASTER LAWRENCE. Our readers have doubtless not forgotten the circumstance of Paymaster H. K. Lawrence, once of Madison, Wisconsin, being robbed at New Orleans of some \$30,000 of Government funds. A negro servant of his was arrested on suspicion of the robbery, and after being unmercifully flogged without producing the funds, was subsequently sentenced to hard labor at the Dry Tortugas for life. The Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune says, that facts have come to light, which have led the Secretary of War to arrest Lawrence himself for the robbery, and put him in the Capitol Prison. Twenty thousand dollars of the money are said to have been recovered, and papers found on the person of Lawrence implicating one Peck, a New York contractor, who has also been brought to the Old Capitol Prison. Orders have been sent to the Tortugas to release the negro. It makes out the negro has been hardly dealt with, and deserves something more substantial than a mere acknowledgment of his innocence.

We reprint in another column an article from the N. Y. Evening Post upon the postponement of the National Convention. We deem its arguments sound and conclusive, and can truthfully coincide in its disavowal of unity for nomination, in advocating this postponement. The motive is not political, but patriotic. It comes from the strong desire to ascertain whether the presidency will be worth having, before we quarrel about who shall have it.—Janesville Gazette (Miscellaneous).

What a commentary on three years Abolition rule, for Abolitionists to beg a postponement of a presidential nomination, "to ascertain whether the presidency will be worth having." A dreadful indeed must be the condition of the presidency, if it is not worth having, even if there is a question about it, as their organ seems to imagine.

The abolition party having failed the old horse some three years, and completely broken it down, are now discussing the question as to whether the old worn out and used up hulk is worth keeping.

"Poor old horse, let him die."

Abolitionists long since calculated the value of the Union, and now they begin to distrust the value of the Presidency, after it has been in their keeping three years. We confess it has vastly depreciated during that time.—Madison Patriot (Copperhead).

How was it with your old protegee, Buchanan? Did he make the Presidency worth having? If you were not satisfied that he was an "imbecile," as well as a base traitor to his country, the people were. Yet none of your organs has ever had the courage to denounce him as such. If the effort of yourself and your coadjutors are successful, the Presidency will, indeed, not be worth having, for you are much more friendly to the bogus government at Richmond than to the one you live under. You mention it with infinitely more tenderness; in fact one cannot see why you should live under a government you so hotly denounce, while there is one so near that seems to lie after your own heart. O, inconsistent, ungrateful "pump," that sports polling but muddy waters upon the Government that fosters and protects you, but sweet ones upon that that would destroy you!

A "loyal" ex-clerk of the Post Office in Ripon, is on trial in Milwaukee for robbing the mail. It is said he has heretofore borne a good character and regularly voted the Republican ticket. His name is Bowen.—Madison Patriot.

A disloyal editor was on trial, a few weeks ago, before the legislature, for stealing stationery. He has heretofore borne a doubtful character and regularly voted the copperhead ticket. His name is well, Suction!

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8. JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864. NUMBER 42.

The Highest Proof.

No one can question the devotion of the great mass of loyal Americans to their Government. Their patriotism during the fiery trial of three years of exhausting war has risen to absolute sublimity. It was the opinion of the rebels—the opinion of foreign nations—the opinion of the semi-secessionists who infested every loyal community, that the outburst of enthusiastic ardor for the old flag and the old Union which gave answer to the rebel guns at Fort Sumter, was but a temporary excitement, a fit of passion, which would pass speedily away before the untold realities of earnest war. The result has effectively dissipated every such impression. The endurance of the American people, both upon the field and in the supply of the sinews of war, and the unflinching and enthusiastic manner in which the hardships of the contest have been met and borne, are not unnaturally eliciting admiration where skepticism formerly prevailed.

Much as there has been displayed upon the surface, to demonstrate the patient loyalty of our people, there has existed an under-current of devotion, however, which, in reality, has furnished the highest proof of their patriotism. History will record the fact that over one million and a half men have abandoned their homes and civil callings to incur the dangers and hardships of the soldier's life at their country's call, and that the residue of our population has unflinchingly supplied them with everything which the laws of the land and the rules of war design them to have; but in saying this much, history, if it stops there, will leave the wondrous story half-told. There has been another channel into which the efforts of patriotic men and women to serve their country have run, which, in fact, furnishes by far the most conclusive proof of the real animus of our people, and the lofty, unyielding and uncompromising attachment they bear toward their Government. We refer of course to the voluntary contributions of our people in aid of the prosecution of the war, as manifested in various ways, and which cumulatively have amounted to a grand total almost beyond calculation. How much money has been collected for the benefit of the various sanitary commissions of the country, and how much uncompensated labor, if we except the rewards which the consciousness of noble deeds affords, have been performed by the parties who have had these benevolent enterprises in charge! And the Union women of the country—what miracles of beneficence they have accomplished! The services of their needles in clothing our soldiers have inflicted upon the rebel cause an injury less only than that done by the bayonets in the hands of our brave volunteers. And even now after the resources of the country have been subjected to the enormous drains made inevitable by the war, what vast contributions are flowing into the war fund through the agency of our Sanitary Fairs. These results show that the patriotism of the people is even less depleted than their material resources. In the manifestation of this truth is really the brightest light of the hour.

The following puff for the Chicago Times is from the Northwestern Railroad Gazette, one of the sharpest and spiciest local papers in Chicago:

A CORRUPT WAR AT HOME.—The "Chicago Times" would have us last thrown off all disguises and inaugurated open warfare in Central Illinois. Several soldiers, guilty of the crime of desertion, have been shot and wounded. Blood has been spilt, and alarm pervades the State, extending as far north as Chicago. The ring leaders will be caught, and the cause thoroughly crushed. We only hope Government will make an example by hanging the infamous traitors as high as Haman. When that affair is settled, let the authorities look to the Chicago Times, which has done all in its power to foment this disturbance, render our homes unsafe, and create civil war in Illinois. In the interests of "God and humanity,"—this organ subsidized and sustained in behalf of Treason the Devil and Slavery, ought to receive a *quadruple* as he effectively muzzle. It is not too soon for General Fremont, the Butcher, to have done this long since. The patience and forbearance of our people is wonderful, but when it comes to shooting down our returned veterans, we think it is about time to inflict just punishment upon the source and cause of all these intestine troubles. There are plenty of rebel refugees and vile copperheads in our midst who only lack the courage and numbers to moisten the streets of Chicago with the blood of our patriotic citizens, and the meanest and most malignant traitor of the lot, is Story of the Chicago Times.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant's official report dated December 23d, of the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, is just published. It closes as follows:

"Our losses in these battles were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded, and 330 missing—total, 5,616."

"The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was probably less than ours, owing to the fact that he was protected by his entrenchments while we were without cover. At Knoxville, however, his loss was many times greater, than ours, making his entire loss at the two places equal to, if not exceeding ours. We captured 6,124 prisoners, of whom 239 were commissioned officers; forty pieces of artillery, sixty-nine artillery carriages and caissons, and 7,000 stand of small arms."

"The armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, for their energy and unsurpassed bravery in the three days battle of Chattanooga and the pursuit of the enemy; their patient endurance in marching to the relief of Knoxville; and the army of the Ohio for its masterly defense of Knoxville, and repeated repulses of Longstreet's army, and the fact that, at the time of the capture of the Confederates, I have the honor of being Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant."

"P. S. GRANT, Major-General U. S. Army."

The cotton crop in Jamaica is stated to be looking well. In the fields of the Jamaica Cotton Company, out of 500 acres first put in, 350 acres are described as "well established and bearing." The district is well supplied with labor, and it appears that the sugar planter is equally anxious as the cotton grower for the successful cultivation of cotton in the district.

Emancipation.

The New York Evening Post, speaking of the great argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in the Senate, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States, says:

It is worthy of note, in the speech in which Senator Johnson urges the amendment, that he assumes the highest ground of Justice and right. He does not, like some of the Kentucky Unionists, whine over the necessity which compels the relinquishment of property in human beings, he does not justify emancipation on any paltry calculations of expediency; but he at once takes the tone of the statesman, the moralist, and the man of individual self-respect, and says, "this thing being wrong, it ought to cease."

It is an anomaly and a shame that four millions of human beings should be held in bondage and perpetual ignorance, and the evil must be removed. What a rebuke is such manliness to the pitiful and sneaking defenses of slavery still put forth on occasions, by a few Northern men, whose education has been wholly in a different school, and whose proclivity to the monster is a kind of spontaneous syphilis, without motive and bred of inherent meanness of soul!

Mrs. Somerville, the eminent astronomer, is at Genoa on a visit. Although more than four score years old, she is said to be engaged on a work of literary importance, and such is the fine tone of her constitution that she can read the smallest print and thread a needle without spectacles.

The Catholics of New York city number about 250,000. There are annually 12,000 baptisms, and from 6,000 to 8,000 children make, each year, their first communion. The city contains 30 Catholic churches, attached to which are 67 priests.

A Washington correspondent who calls Garret Davis "the immense bore of the Senate," proposes to put him to work on the Hoosier tunnel.

Amusements.

LAPPIN'S HALL.

SATURDAY & MONDAY EVENING'S.

MARCH 16th AND 18th.

JANE ENGLISH'S

Great French

RAVEL TROUPE!

From Laura Keane's Theatre, New York.

The Largest, Most Talented and only Company of the Kind in the World!

See Bill.

ADMISSION:

Orchestra Seats and Gallery 50 cts.
Parquet 25 cts.
april 18th TIP CORRY, Gen'l Agent.

Miscellaneous.

CATARRH, THROAT DISEASES.

RIGHT LOBE LEFT LOBE

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS!

Early Stages of Consumption!

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Diseases of Women!

And all other Complaints that Lead to Consumption.

Are treated by DR. HALE, at the

Wisconsin Throat & Lung Institute,

Myers' Block, Janesville,

by a new method, and with remedies that are eminently successful in the more cases of chronic disease.

The thinking and unlearned portion of the community will appreciate the great advantage of a permanent and reliable Institute for the cure of chronic diseases that usually battle the skill of the general practitioner.

Catarrh, that great promoting cause of Consumption in the Southwest, always goes away upon application of the new remedies. Dr. Hale has never encountered a case of this disease he could not cure. The present season is very favorable for applying proper remedies; delays are dangerous. Your case may be cured this month, not next, to-day, not to-morrow.

All who are suffering from any of the diseases Dr. Hale makes a specialty in treating, should at least call and investigate the new system for themselves. No person of good sense and sound judgment will, without full and careful investigation, denounce as "humbug," that which claims to possess merit.

Dr. Hale takes pleasure in referring to the following responsible parties, citizens of Janesville, who can speak knowledgeably as to the efficacy of Dr. Hale's treatment, not to name hundreds of others in the Northwest that have been cured:

M. Schuyler, proprietor of the Schuyler House; Dr. W. D. Davis, S. O. Knutson, Dr. R. Stott, P. J. Turner, Ellis D. Doty, J. H. Meyer, W. H. Mann, E. H. Beckley, N. Rowe, John Kerr, J. P. Drake, W. H. Hays, Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, Mrs. C. J. Cheney, Miss Belle Shattuck, Miss N. Wiley.

The list could be extended to an indefinite length, but the above will suffice.

Consultations free. A friendly call will cost you nothing.

BELE COTTAGE NURSERY! One mile and a half south of the Railroad Depot Janesville, Wis., is the place to get all kinds of

LOCAL MATTERS.

COMMENCED.—The spring term of the public schools of this city commenced to-day.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—To-night is the last meeting of the old Council, and we are desired to request a full attendance of the members.

DARLINA has on exhibition at his music store, No. 2, Myers Block, one of those celebrated Star Pianos, manufactured by McPhail & Co., Boston, Mass. This make of piano's are creating great excitement at the East, and ranks as one of the first in that market, and are all that they are represented to be. Go to his rooms and examine for yourselves.

APRIL 18th 43&w3444

NARY A DROP.—Twelve hours and not a drop of rain! Think of that, mud-begged citizens, and smile. It is the largest drouth we have had in three weeks, unless we are vastly mistaken. The farming community will not be slow to avail itself of such genial skies to put in their crops. We are glad for them, for ourselves and for dame nature who must have dried herself almost to death.

THE RAVEL TROUPE.—Although this troupe came to this city without being previously announced to any considerable extent, it was greeted on Saturday evening with a very good audience, which seemed immensely pleased at the entertainment. The violin playing was truly wonderful, and was in itself worth the price of an admission ticket. The other features of the performance were excellent, calling out repeated bursts of applause. The house will be crowded to-night, we presume, and an early attendance will be necessary to secure a seat.

SERMON ON "THE GREAT REBELLION."—The Rev. Mr. Kinney, of the Congregational Church, preached a sermon of marked ability and earnestness last evening, to a very large congregation. His text was taken from Isaiah, 9th chapter, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th verses. It is passing strange that there are men in our midst who cannot or will not see that slavery, and has been in the past, the cause of all our woes as a nation. The speaker very clearly showed the duty of the Government in reference to the matter, if we would secure lasting peace and prosperity.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, April 18.—Herald's Army despatches state that Gen. Kilpatrick left for Washington, thence he proceeds to Nashville to report to Gen. Sherman for the command of the Cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. Costar with the 2d brigade is transferred from the 3d to the 1st division. Col. Chapman with the 1st 2d division. Davis is ordered to report to Gen. Gregg commanding 2d division. Previous to Kilpatrick's departure he received by flag of truce a letter from Gen. Lee, inquiring whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren published in Richmond papers were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was a bitter and indignant denial. There is but little doubt but the reason Dahlgren's body was not given up was because of the shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

The storm which has raged the last 24 hours, swelling streams and deepening the mud, has cleared, and the weather is again bright and beautiful.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Tribune's Special.—The Governor of Illinois will be authorized to-morrow to commission officers of the Negro regiments raised in that State.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

New York, April 18.—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday.

The Alliance was captured off South Carolina. Her crew, 30 in number, were all found asleep. Her passengers, 6 in number, escaped in a boat. She had an assorted cargo, valued at \$17,000. The vessel is about 700 tons, and worth \$125,000.

THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., April 16, 1864.—The following telegram was received here yesterday:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1864.—To Col. J. D. Green, A. A. P. M. G.

Accounts will be made up to include April 15th to determine which sub-districts are deficient and the number required from each. The draft will be made in the sub-districts as soon as possible thereafter. Men enlisted after April 15th from different sub-districts will be deducted from the number required at that date therefrom. Deductions will be made up to the latest moment before draft.

[Signed.] Jos. B. Fay, P. M. G.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, April 16.—A large mass meeting was held in front of the Court House to-day. Resolutions were offered by Parson Brownlow favoring emancipation, recommending a convention, requesting Gov. Andy Johnson, to call the entire State to the earliest practical period, and endorsing the Administration and war policy of President Lincoln, and unanimously carried.

Governor Johnson made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the Copperheads in the late convention.

The celebrated guerrilla Reynolds and his command were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry, 10 killed, and Reynolds, with 15 others, captured, with horses, equipments and arms.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—There is not much said but a general gritting of teeth among officers here about the massacre of the brave garrison of Fort Pillow is alluded to. I have heard several officers say that unless the Government takes retaliatory steps they should consider it their duty to shoot every man in Forrest's command they met, taking no prisoners.

The soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men in the Irwin prison if they could get a chance. This is the general feeling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

Foreign News per Str. Glasgow!

Kilpatrick Reports to Sherman!

NEGRO REGIMENTS IN ILLINOIS!

CAPTURE OF THE ALLIANCE.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 18.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool 2d and Queenstown 4th, has arrived. The news from Queens-town is somewhat later.

LONDON, April 4.—The News reports that measures are being taken by the Tory opposition, which is mustering its utmost strength for a well organized attack on the Government in Parliament.

The Times says the prospects of the Government are improved since Easter, but says there is a rock ahead, namely, the case of Mr. Stansfield, whose defense from the charge of connection with the late attempt on the life of Napoleon, should, it thinks, be made as a private member of Parliament, not as a person connected with the Government. Mazzini has addressed a letter to the Times exonerating Mr. Stansfield from any connection with the above named schemes of Greece and others.

Advices from Rome confirm the apprehensions for the health of the Pope. His life is not, however, despaired of.

The Paris reports a serious conflict said to have taken place in Jutland between the Austrian and Prussian regiments.

Vienna papers give a positive official denial to the report that a revolt had been planned by Hungarian troops in the Austrian army and that in consequence, wholesale executions have taken place.

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AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Resistance to Rebel Conscription.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

GARRABALDI AT SOUTHAMPTON!

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBURN, N. C., April 14.—According to the Raleigh Progress, the people of Western North Carolina have recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Confederate says the election in that State depends on the success of the rebel armies. If they are defeated Holden will be elected by a large majority.

Frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington with valuable cargoes for the Confederates are announced.

Railroads in North Carolina are busily engaged in transporting rebel troops and supplies.

FROM EUROPE.

SANDY Hook, April 18.—The steamer Saxonita from Southampton has arrived. Garrabaldi landed at Southampton on the 3rd and was received with enthusiasm.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, April 16, 6 p. m.—The steamer Glendale, the first boat from below since the temporary blockade, has just arrived from Memphis. Her officers say that no obstructions by the rebels exist between this place and Memphis. The rebels evacuated Fort Pillow after destroying everything destructible which seemed to distinguish it as a military post. They burned every building and remnant of a building, and ended by blowing up all the walls of the fortifications and defective works. It is not known in what direction Forrest marched yet, but we should not be surprised to hear from him in the vicinity of Memphis or Paducah very soon. It is possible, as Gen. Chambers told the troops, that he was going to Memphis, but it is not probable. More likely he will make his tracks further east to effect an escape or he may attack Paducah in force, with the intention of crossing the river into Illinois, or continuing his raid, stimulated by recent success, farther into Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock dispatches were received here from Gen. Sherman, confirming the surrender at Fort Pillow and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterwards, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The Star says according to Gen. Sherman's dispatches our loss was 53 white troops killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender.

Fort Pillow was an isolated post of no value whatever to the defense of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left that vicinity early this, having been disappointed with considerable loss in the object of their raid, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly but severely repulsed, with no loss to us.

We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of the local commander who occupied it against direct orders, a contingency incident to all wars. The rebels, according to official dispatches received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah, losing a soldier killed or wounded for every horse they succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage than by a few shells.

It is believed that Forrest's raiders will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can in effect do no more than at Columbus and Paducah, and stand a very fair chance indeed of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelming forces.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, April 10.—All quiet at the front. No change in the situation. A rebel lieutenant and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates came into our lines last night. They report Hardee's corps ordered away from Dalton. Several trains left before they came away. It was believed in rebel camps that they were going to Virginia.

A fire broke out in the brick block adjoining the military prison here this morning. Three buildings, jointly occupied by the quartermasters and provost marshals, depots, and Sanitary Commission, were destroyed before the progress of the fire was stopped. The jail in which rebel prisoners were confined was saved with difficulty. The prisoners escaped. No government property was destroyed. The loss on the buildings was \$20,000.

Maj. Gen. Newton goes to Cleveland to-morrow. He is to have command of the 4th army corps, formerly Sir Sheridan's.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday, "about noon, a party of rebel cavalry made an attack upon the pickets at Bristow Station, just as it was about to be relieved. One man was killed and two were wounded belonging to the 13th Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train, with Gen. Grant on board, had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1884.

A Soldier's View of Local Bounties.

Reo Box Church, Local, April 17.
Messrs. Editors:—In your issue of March 25th, came to my notice the correspondence of Nelson Cole, of the 13th Regiment. Said correspondence was written in the defense of the rights of men who are in the service and have been formerly three years, and whose rights have been usurped and trodden under foot by a class of heartless beings at home; for men I cannot call them. They do not show the least spark of humanity in their composition. Mr. Cole's views coincide with those of all the old soldiers. Mr. C., in his letter of March 13th, asks what right they have to vote money out of the pockets of old soldiers to pay such fabulous bounties to new recruits? That, Messrs. Editors, is a question which all the old soldiers would like to hear answered if it is possible for those at home to do so with any consistency. We claim if cowardice and the laws of the State give them that right, that principle and justice do not, and if we as a nation, a State or a community are not guided and governed by principle, justice and reason, what under heaven, I ask, are we to be governed by? If these patriotic men who preach up patriotism and are too cowardly to practice it, and all others who are liable to do military duty and are subject to draft, that voted to raise a local bounty to cheat the government out of their services which are due, at the expense of the soldiers in the field, they are none too good to take the bread out of the mouths of the soldier's poor family. And in fact, they have already done it, or that which is equivalent, in voting a direct tax to be levied on all taxable property in their respective towns to raise a town or local bounty to stimulate or induce others to enlist so as to shield themselves from harm. It is a well known fact that when this war first began there were no inducements held out to those who boldly stepped forth to lend a helping hand to the nation in the trying time of need, except the dictates of their own conscience which said, "My country calls and it is my duty to go." But was it any more the duty of those who stepped out at first, to go, than it was of those who still lag behind and have recourse to all the intrigues, impositions and shufflings that the laws of the land will permit of, and the mind of man conjure up to shield themselves as men and American citizens from that course of action which is due to the nation and their duty to perform? But had the local bounty been raised by subscription or contribution, then we would not complain, for then we would not think it to be any of our business. But as it now is, we claim it as our particular business, and we further claim the right to expose the wrongs and impositions that have been heaped upon us because our hands were tied, and we were denied the privilege of defending our rights. We do not wish to have the public think or surmise for one moment that because we have become soldiers, and because we have left our homes and all of their enjoyments, and exposed our lives for nearly three years, and have also impaired our health, so that if we are fortunate enough to get home at the expiration of our term of service, our lives may be shortened many years; I say we do not wish to have them think because we have endured hardships for their benefit that we have lost all sense of feeling or respect for our own rights or those of our families. Our families are so dear to us, although we cannot enjoy their society, as are the families of those who linger behind to enjoy their society at the expense of us and ours. At the commencement of this war thousands there were that left our State and their own happy homes at the President's call without any remuneration in expectancy, except thirteen dollars per month, one hundred dollars bounty, the hope of having peace and harmony restored once more to our country, and the promise of their neighbors and fellow-citizens that their families should not want for the necessities of life in their absence. How, I ask, has that promise been kept? It is not a hard question for any man to answer. The history of past events will show, if no man speaks a word. It is true that for a short time the people made their promise good. But their enthusiasm soon died, if their patriotism did not, and they soon tired of what to them at first was a novelty, the supplying the wants of the needy. Their bump of benevolence in the first commencement of the war was very large, for it did not consist of anything at that time but promises, but when it became necessary to test that great bump in reality, it became necessary to touch their pockets. There is where the principle, self-interest, lies, which is so prevalent with mankind at this day.

When the principle of self-interest is aroused, then benevolence and all of the finer feelings and principles of humanity sink into insignificance before the one great principle. But to come more direct to the point, those very enthusiastic and patriotic people that made such benevolent promises have capped the climax by, instead of assisting the soldier's family that is actually starving, to something to eat, they impose a tax on them, or what little property they may have, to help raise a bounty for those who are bold enough to enlist for five or six hundred dollars, and by that means cheat the government out of what is due, and save themselves from being drafted. How long are these things to be continued? If of long continuance, the sooner the southern confederacy is established the better it will be for many soldiers and their families. Now the idea of a soldier being taxed to raise a local bounty because he has a little property, is wrong in every instance. Many of them are much worse off with their property than if they possessed none, and many reasons there are that go to prove what I say. In the first place

his property is depreciating in value, and again if it consists of land, and is improved, his fences and buildings are going to decay, and it is more than probable that he can get no one to work it, or if he can, it takes all, or more than the farm can raise to pay expenses, to say nothing about the support of his family, if he has one, or his annual tax.

Then how unjust it is, to impose a tax upon his property, of from ten to twenty dollars at intervals of from two to six months, according as the President may call for men, to raise a bounty to keep some forward from being drafted.

Now we wish to have it understood, if it is not expressed, that we have rights as well as other men—as men who have never done anything for their country, and that we are as sensitive of our rights, and wish to have them respected, and that we wish to have our wrongs redressed. I speak of these things to let the public know what we think of their acts, and I speak in the plural because I have heard many express themselves on this matter, and their sentiments and mine are, as one, so I make bold to write them.

If you will be so kind as to give this letter favor in your paper, you will oblige your obedient servant,

A. CARTER.
Co. M., 2d. Wis. Cav.

The Ten-Forty Loan.

The course of certain "Copperheads" in reference to the ten-forty loan excites the indignation of government officials. They persist in the most infamous falsehoods respecting this loan, after they have been exposed. For example, here is a paragraph containing the stereotyped falsehood:

"The most important point is that the faith of the government is pledged in a manner to involve its whole credit that the interest on its stocks shall be paid in gold. The principal was to have been paid in gold, but Congress had deliberately passed a supplementary bill to which the words 'in coin' were omitted. The interest is, however, unmistakably guaranteed in specie and the customs duties are made payable exclusively in coin, which is pledged as a 'special fund' for the payment of that interest."

The sentence italicized contains a monstrous falsehood. It seems that when the bill was introduced, the words "in coin" were accidentally left out, and were left out in the printed copies of the bill. The error was discovered, and on motion of Mr. Stevens they were inserted. The original copy of the bill at the State Department contains the words "in coin" in reference to the payment of the principal as well as interest, and the official printed copy does the same. There is therefore no excuse for the repetition of this falsehood.

A Beautiful Character.

The lately published annals of the Beecher family—"Beecheriana"—it is called—bring out prominently the first wife of Dr. Beecher, the mother of eight of his children, among whom are Edward, Catherine, Mrs. Stowe. A lovelier character cannot be imagined, and as one reads, one grows to love the gifted, saintly beautiful woman who has, through her children exerted so vast an influence on the age. We cannot refrain from giving the following brief sketch of Mrs. Beecher, which we find in a brief review of the book.

"But the most interesting personage in this volume, to our reading, is not Lyman Beecher, but Roxana Beecher, his first wife. Her native endowments of mind, her literary attainments, her womanly virtues of disposition, and her confidence of look and manner, made her a fascinating character to all the great circle at whose centre she was set, as the first wife of the most influential minister in New England. Never was a happier marriage—in shadow ever resting upon it till the final shadow of death. Her piety was of that serene, exalted, full-hearted kind, that so distinguishes naturally gifted women when they once become touched by the grace of God. Though her strength of mind was such that her husband, in her later life, said she was the only person he ever met whom he considered his match in argument, yet she was so, in a most beautiful way of herself that she could hardly pass through a social company without blushing, and never could muster courage to conduct a prayer meeting of women. One comes upon the successive traces of her in these pages with the same feeling as following a lovely heroine through a romance. While living in Easthampton, Long Island, where no carpet was to be seen in any house in the town, she suddenly surprised the community by wearing one with her own hands, and skillfully painting it with figures of roses—on which her little children walked with never ceasing admiration; and in like manner she strewed under their feet roses, from the garden of the Lord, on which they came not to walk at this day. As Tintoret had heart to paint his daughter while she lay in death, so this heroic mother of a dead babe had strength and heart to paint to posterity the picture of her heart-break to pierce her pencil and brush, to snatch from the grave a likeness which only her own skill could take. Riding with her husband one winter night, under a full moon, she said to his astonished, 'I shall not be with you long,' and, on his asking why, replied, 'I have had visions of Heaven and its blessedness.' And when, a few weeks afterward, came sickness threatening death, she drew near the closing hour and said, 'I feel looking towards the other life that she could hardly sustain her blessed burden upon her soul, saying that if they were continued, she must be overwhelmed. Dying while eight little children were at her bedside, she then and there gave her sons to the ministry with such a prayer of faith, that God could not suffer it to go unanswered. Such a life, and death, and memory, make it no wonder that, forty years after the closing of her grave, the old man, looking back on their letters of courtship, should have written in a trembling hand on the back of one, 'Roxana, beloved still, this December 5, 1854, Lyman Beecher.' Still later, when, in a failing hour, he lay between life and death, too far gone to recognize the faces or names of his children, when no word spoken elicited any evidence of consciousness, some one happened to say, 'Roxana,' and that magic name of his first love instantly brought him back out of the thick darkness into light. This is an incident which we hope will go into the next volume, because it is as beautiful as anything in human life—proving that love is a strength outlasting human weakness, a fire that burns after the flesh has fallen to ashes, a life that conquers death and crowns itself with immortality."

The newly organized territory of Arizona contains only one Protestant missionary.

LAUNCH OF THE CATAWBA.
Exciting Scenes and Narrow Escapes.
[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 11th.]
The first of the iron-clad monitors, ordered in this city, was launched at half-past 12 yesterday, from the works of Miles & Co., on the landing below the Little Miami R. R. An immense crowd was gathered at every eligible place along the river, on both sides, numbering many thousands. Housetops, jetties, fences, and the upper decks of the steamers at the landing were black with anxious spectators. The "Catawba"—which is the most appropriate and poetic of names—has been ready to take to her element for some time, the delay being attributable to an inadequate stage of water. The river now is well up the banks, and reached within a few yards of the tremendous structure of iron, whose weight would crush a massive column of granite, but which now floats like a chip on the tawny and elastic bosom of the Ohio. Nine hundred workmen have been directly employed for many months on the "Catawba" and her companion, the "Onondaga." Much delay has occurred in her construction, owing to the fact that many changes have been made in the original plans, some rendered imperative by the defects which led to the loss of the original Monitor, and many others that have been suggested during the short but eventful history of this class of war vessels. The "Catawba" is the exact counterpart of the Monitor in the fleet before Charleston, and will probably join it as soon as completed.

The Catawba is 224 feet long, forty-three feet beam, depth of hold twelve feet. Her machinery, which is all aboard except the steam pipes, consists of two engines, forty-eight inches bore and twenty-four inches stroke, one vacuum engine, two turret engines and two fun engines. The hull, where exposed to shot, is covered with iron plating eleven inches thick. The turret plating is fifteen inches thick at the base and eleven elsewhere. The turret is not yet armored, but is all ready and will be erected immediately. It will be twenty-one feet in diameter, nine feet high, and will contain the armament—two fifteen-inch Dahlgren guns. The pilot-house, six feet in diameter, surmounts the turret, and has eight inches of iron plating. The smoke-stack is six inches thick and seven feet high. The decking is of seasoned white oak, seven inches thick, overlaid with two-inch iron. The wheel is of cast iron, fourteen feet diameter, and twenty feet stroke.

The weight of the Catawba, when completed, will be about 1,500 tons, and she will draw nearly 15 feet. She is, as we have already said, designed for ocean service, and by condensing and other machinery is made in accordance.

As near to half-past twelve as it would be possible to come, workmen began to hammer at the few timbers still remaining of the great iron leviathan. About 150 persons were assembled on deck, including, perhaps, twenty ladies, one of whom, Miss Emma Horner Bickersstaff stood ready at the bow with a bottle of rare and sparkling Catawba, to christen the vessel in the customary, though on this occasion more than usually significant manner. Several heroes, for the nonce, were stationed at the stern to rear aloft the national flag, determined to perform their duty in spite of an inevitable and complete baptism. Others were amidship and the pennant, and a party with the Union Jack stood at the bow. The splendid Newport brass band struck up a national anthem, and in a moment the Catawba glided with wonderful softness, down the ways plunged slightly under the flood, righted and shot out in the stream without a quiver or lurch. Three men followed, Capt. C. C. Champlin, Capt. T. H. Brown, and Robert Corry, went under the water at the stern, but they clung to their colors, and had them up before the water was out of their eyes. The pennant and Union Jack was flung to the breeze, a bow gun—the pioneer shot—was fired, while the fair guardian of the baptismal crystal dashed it to atoms, and exclaimed "In the name of God and Neptune, I christen thee Catawba!" The thousands on either shore waved and shouted, and the low, strange looking white hulk, trimmed with the current and sped away smoothly, but with tremendous momentum.

The upper part of the landing was quickly passed, and to the dismay of those on board and on shore, the vessel drifted directly toward the steamboats at the foot of Walnut street. The ropes securing the bow anchor were cut, but it is due the presence of mind of a sailor named William Connan, who took a knot in the rope at the right moment, that one of the steamboats in that vicinity was not ground to pieces, or that the Catawba herself was not injured by drifting against the stone pier at the ferry landing, foot of Walnut street. The large Little Champlain and the smaller No. 1 took her in tow, and after an hour's hard puffing, landed her once more at the foot of the ways where she had been launched. The work remaining to be done will be hurried forward, and in two months the Catawba will be ready for service. At present she draws but nine feet.

At the foot of Butler street a crowd was gathered, and though those standing near the water's edge were repeatedly ordered away, they returned whenever the policemen were called elsewhere. At the moment the launch was fully in the water, an immense wave rolled shoreward, instantly submerging one or two hundred people, and carrying many of them off their feet. As it retreated, a sight at once ludicrous and terrifying was presented. Women and children were crawling up the muddy bank, wildly clutching at each other's heels. Men were floundering on their backs and bellies, and one individual, his hat carried off by the undertow, was frantically hugging a log, alternately buried in it, and, as the surf advanced and receded, the mud, the first wave was the largest of many, and all the bathers against their will, scrambled out of danger. One bedraggled individual said he "didn't care a pin for the whole lot, but he didn't like to miss the show!" He disappeared in a neighboring bar-room, and probably launched a little Catawba on his own account into a region where there was no danger of its displacing an over-whelming bulk of water.

M. C. Hill, Esq., of Mystic Ridge, Conn., superintended the launch, and his perfect success proves his reputation as an expert vessel builder. He was ably seconded by Mr. Forsythe.

Messrs. Loring and French, connected with the department of the Navy at Washington, were present and witnessed the launch.

While the tug was towing the vessel a collision was formed, and a short but merry dance followed. A salute was fired from Newport Barracks, and the vessels landed in the harbor had their holiday colors run up.

In the two weeks ending March 12th, the decrease in the number of those, relieved in the manufacturing districts of England was 7,000. The total number assisted by the parish up to the 12th, was 134,180, or 70,214 fewer than in the corresponding week last year. The decrease has extended to 25 out of the 27 unions in the Manchester proper there were 1,254 fewer relieved at the previous rate; and in Salford 350.

[Advertisement.]
INSURE WITH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN—IT IS THE BEST COMPANY FOR WESTERN MEN!—The reasons why this is the best Company, are: That it is a Western Company, made up of and managed by Western men, doing all or nearly all its business in the Northwest, and concentrating in this one Company a superior class of risks, mostly of young men, or men in the prime of life, and they selected with as great care in regard to eligibility to Life Insurance, as are the risks of any other company.

It is true that the Company has neither the age nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is gaining the latter very fast; is vigorous for one of its age; is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the northwest.

This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is the interest, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire.

It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable to the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

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S. S. DAGGETT, President; JAMES BUSSELL, Vice President; C. D. NASH, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

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WILLARD MERRILL, Agent, Janesville, Feb. 25th 1884.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. d. 1884

REMOVAL.
Dr. H. F. FENDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Deacy, first floor, over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap28d4wtf

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan28d4wtf

COUGHS AND COLDS.
The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONY, BRONCHITIS and ASTHMA. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act specially when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually avoided. PNEUMONIA and FEVERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc., may be cured in the pocket and taken on occasion requires. ap28d4wtf

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the substance of the hair, and imparts a healthy texture of sparkling beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the glowing appearance so fitting in the city halls of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
BROWN'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world! The only Hair Dye, True and Reliable Dye known. This celebrated Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Grey Hair, instantly into a Glossy Black, Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin, imparts the hair the life and beauty, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and refines the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BROWN, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory—81 Barclay St., N. Y. BROWN'S NEW TONIC CREAM for Dressing the Hair. Je28d4wtf

S-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are so adapted to changes of water and diet. They overcome effects of dyspepsia and indigestion. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They purify the blood and cleanse the system. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exalted natures great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Colliery Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken on with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particulars recommended to all who are suffering requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. 1d4wagwtf

LYON'S KATHALIRON.
Lyon's Kathaliron—Kathaliron is from the Greek word "Kathairo," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, purify, and restore. This article is what his name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again evident and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning grey. It restores hair upon bald heads. Any lady of gentleness who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathaliron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., ap28d4wtf

Special Notices.
NERVOUS DISEASES.
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—now and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. BRILLIEN HOUTFORD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25t-ap24wtf

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!
On the morning of the 23d of February, the brick block, occupied by the "Lafayette Journal Co." in Lafayette, Ind., was burned to the ground. The Phoenix had a policy of \$5,000 on the property, and the owners of the "Journal" were saved from the loss of the loss was handled in at the General Agency Office in Cincinnati on the 23d, and on the next day, Mr. Schuyler, representative of the Phoenix Co., received a draft for the full amount of his policy, as will be seen by the following receipt:

\$5,000.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23d, 1884.
Received of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, by H. M. MULL, General Agent of said Company, the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, being in full of claims and demands for loss or damage under Policy No. 216, issued at the Lafayette, Ind., Agency of said Company, the loss originating by destruction of Printing Shop, on Feb. 23d, 1884. W. H. SCHUYLER, for Lafayette Jour. Co.
H. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville.
303mr23d4wtf

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
Insure With The
AETNA INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
1. Fire and Inland Navigation
2. Business Conducted With constant dispatch and accuracy.
3. Losses Always Met With promptness and complete justice.
NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1884, \$3,002,556.39!
4. The Plan and Organization of the Aetna, after 45 years' successful trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.
5. 16,000 Loss Claims Have Been settled and paid. FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
6. The Consumption of Property by fire in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?
7. Are You Insured? If Not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifold; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or eternal disappointment.
8. Particular Attention and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Adequate security and equal commercial advantages afforded.
Policies Issued Without Delay!
R. L. DIMOCK, Agent.
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HAND MIRRORS.
Fine Infant Hair Brushes, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Pearl Infant Hair Brushes, Rubber Fine Combs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Rubber Circular Combs, Buffalo Dressing Combs, Flesh and Tooth Brushes, Nail and Hat Brushes, Cloth and Dusting Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Lubin's Genuine Extract, Tallow & Collins' Extract, Bazin's Hair Extract, Lubin's Toilet Soap, Glenn's Toilet Soap, Colgate's Toilet Soap, Bazin's Toilet Soap, Fine Tooth Soap, Toilet Powders and Puffs, Turkey Morocco Walleis, Chain Buckskin Purses, Morocco Traveling Bags, Fine Razors and Straps, Bathing and Carriage Sponges.
We are adding to our stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods at an inspection of which it is invited.
CAMP & WILLIAMS, ap28d4wtf

FOR THE HAIR.
Burnett's Cocaine, Sterling's Ambrosia, Mrs. Allen's Restorer, Cocoa Nut Hair Oil, Noble's Rose Hair Gloss, Lyon's Kathaliron, Wood's Hair Restorative, Henschel's Hair Dressing, Mrs. Allen's Zytholaminum, Pommade de Nive, Beef Marrow Pomade.
CAMP & WILLIAMS, Druggists, ap28d4wtf

PARINA, OAT MEAL.
Cox's Sparkling Genuine, Cox's Reduced Street Longins, Pearl barley, Rio Tapioca, Bermuda Arrow Root, Robinson's Patent Barley & Groats, Baker's Pure Oatmeal, Broma and Chocolate.
CAMP & WILLIAMS, ap28d4wtf

BONNET & HAT REPAIRING.
The ladies of Janesville and vicinity are informed that I have opened
A NEW SHOP,
over Duane's store, West Milwaukee street, in this city for BONNET & HAT REPAIRING, where I will fill all orders at low prices, and warrant my work. My house will be open to such work out of their shops as they can have it well done at my place.
All persons who have such work to do are invited to give me a call, or send me their orders.
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Office at Griswold's Tin Shop, opposite the Hyatt Hotel.
Mottled and other Soaps of superior quality, warranted to wash in hard or soft water. These soaps are made with the purest materials, and are of the most delicate and beautiful color, and are the most delicate fabrics without stain.
Will exchange Soap or Candles for Wax, Tallow and Grease, or manufacture Tallow into Candles.
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NEW SPRING GOODS!
NEW STYLES! CHOICE STYLES!
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Have for several weeks past been receiving direct from the Eastern Markets, large invoices of
NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,
at the very smallest profits. In
DRESS GOODS!
no have some elegant styles of
Brocade, Stripes, Poplin Alpacaes, Colored Alpacaes in all shades, Mohair Lustres, Valenciennes, Black and White Checks, DeLaines, Challies, &c., &c.
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BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Unsurpassed for Cheapness.
LADIES CLOTH SAQUES
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In Spring Colors
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Some beautiful patterns and colors.
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Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!
Ladies and Misses Sizes,
In great variety and of the latest styles and best make. In goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR!
our stock is unsurpassed, consisting of a
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Double and Twist Cassimeres!
LINENS, &c., &c.
DRIED FRUIT, Peaches, Prunes, Apples, Cherries, &c.
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NEW SPRING GOODS!
NOW READY
ECHLIN & FOOTE'S!
English, French, Scotch and American,
Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting!
Comprising all the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!
and in fact
THE LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF GOODS!
ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville.
THE SPRING STYLES!
—ARE—
New and Beautiful!!
and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.
233mr24wtf ECHLIN & FOOTE
YOUNG AMERICA
CLOTHING HOUSE!
We have now on hand the largest stock of
CLOTHS! CASSIMERES!
VESTINGS, &c.,
over brought to this market. The largest stock of
CLOTHING!
—FOR—
MEN AND BOYS!!
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
HATS AND CAPS!
Dealing exclusively in
GOODS FOR MENS' WEAR
for the past fifteen years, I am enabled to
Offer Superior Inducements
to buyers. Trusting to receive
A Call From Every One!
I remain Respectfully,
309mr23d4wtf Young America Clothing House.
GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE
AT THE FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM!
—OF—
ECHLIN & FOOTE!
Their Garments
FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!
And Give Good Satisfaction!
263mr24wtf
MCKEY & BRO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING
AN IMMENSE STOCK
of general dry goods from France, England, New York Boston and Philadelphia. Also a large stock of
MILLINERY,
at Wholesale. Also CLOTH CASSIMERES AND
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Trimming and Furnishing Goods, at wholesale and retail.
McKey & Bro's Clothing is now preparing, which will embrace the quantity, quality and price.
372p4d4wtf
PIANO FORTE AND ORGAN!
Mrs. S. FOORD
Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it, in
PIANO FORTE AND ORGAN MUSIC
Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residence on Jackson street, three doors south of the Methodist church.
N. B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils if desired.
Janesville, Feb. 21, 1884. Feb21d4wtf
MILLINERY!
MRS. J. R. BEALE!
Will open on Tuesday, March 26th, a beautiful assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS!
Having secured the services of a New York Milliner, she is prepared to furnish all new desirable styles, and at the lowest possible prices. Particular attention given to bleaching and remodeling straw goods. Rooms in Tallman's Block, opposite the Central Bank, first floor, entrance through the hat store. Private entrance at River street. 263mr24wtf
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS!
The First National Bank,
of Janesville, a financial agent of the United States, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for
THE 10-40 LOAN!
under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1864. These bonds are issued in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from March 1st, 1881. Interest at 6 per cent per annum, in GOLD, payable monthly on bonds \$100 or less, and semi-annually on larger bonds. Subscriptions must be paid in U. S. National Currency. J. B. DOW, Cashier. 263mr24wtf
DRIED FRUIT, Peaches, Prunes, Apples, Cherries, &c.
J. E. DEMOND, 262d4wtf

FIRST PRINCIPLES.—There is something higher than the selfish interests to which appeals are generally made in support of the war. There is something more holy than the maintenance of a particular form of government over a given extent of territory. It is the spiritual recognition of the principles of civil liberty, of those divine laws, the supremacy of which alone makes any government a blessing and a country worth living and dying for. All that makes this war a holy one is the inspiration of the spirit of liberty, which is to make the nation that has passed through its ordeal the sanctuary and home of impartial liberty and equal rights to all. The more profoundly this truth is felt, the more spontaneously and the more religiously will the armies be replenished and their battles fought; and, more important yet, the more impossible will be made the ghastly chance of a peace that will leave slavery alive. —*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

Advants, Sales, Rents, &c.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Offer for sale my dwelling house on Jackson street, for further information apply to me. 25mrdwitt CHAS. HOLZ.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES.

On the northwest corner of Third and North Second streets, only three or four minutes walk from the post office. One is a frame and the other white brick. Janitor. ELIAS DOW, Janeville.

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand STAMM BOLLERS.

One of them is a small portable boiler, the other a good sized one. The portable boiler can be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office. dwt212

HOUSE AND LOT for sale Cheap.

FOR SALE—Situating on Milton Avenue, near the residence of Jesse Miller. For particulars inquire of J. H. DIMOCK. 312mrdwitt

FOR SALE—The House and lot corner of Olive and Madison streets.

Available for a small family, pleasantly located, very convenient, well finished and recently built. Apply to J. W. WARREN, 312mrdwitt West Milwaukee street.

FOR SALE—We will sell the west half of the southwest quarter of section 28, in the town of Magnolia, chagap for cash.

WILLIAM C. GASSARDY & SONS. 25mrdwitt

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small FARM.

2 1/2 miles east of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by H. L. Smith. 30mrdwitt

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A

house and one acre of land over the Monterey bridge, on the way to the Illinois Institute. Also to rent, the second house above the Bates House. Main street. Inquire of W. C. RAYNER, 30mrdwitt Lippin's Block, 31 Story.

TO RENT—A House and lot of about two acres.

situated east of the city, on a mile and a half from Main street. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. H. CARLSON, 30mrdwitt

WANTED—To Rent, a House suitable for a small family.

situated in a pleasant location. Apply at 24th Street, opposite the Hyatt House, or address P. O. Box No. 20. March 8, 1884. dwt212

BOARDING—A few Gentlemen

can find good board, either by the day or week, by applying at the house on the corner of Court and Third streets, opposite the County Treasurer's Office. Also two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooming. 35mrdwitt

FOR SALE—I offer my farm of 80 acres.

situated in the town of Janesville, east side the river, fronting a half mile north of the city, and a half mile west of the city. A good house, grange and other outbuildings. A good well and stock water near the house. Price \$25 per acre. For further particulars inquire of H. W. HODGE, 30mrdwitt

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I

will sell, and on easy terms, about thirty choice building lots in this city; also the house and lots where I live; will accept of a farm, or any part thereof, for good farming land in this county; or parcel of the same with some money for farming lands as desired. Apply to O. H. BAILY, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, West Milwaukee street, or at the Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, Main street. Janesville, Wis., March 25, 1884. 30mrdwitt

FOR SALE CHEAP—18 acres of

land, fronting on Madison street, in the West Ward of the city of Janesville, between Third and Madison streets, 180 rods west of my residence. It has a beautiful site for a dwelling, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, that cannot be obstructed at any time. Price \$2,000. W. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, March 25th, 1884. 30mrdwitt

ALSO,

very handsome Dapple Gray HORSE. Price \$100. Also a real thorough bred BURNHAM COW and a CALF. Blue is a very fine animal, seven years old, an extra milker, and is worth \$100 to raise stock. W. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, March 25th, 1884. 30mrdwitt

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

to their stock of

Watches,

Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourselves!

25mrdwitt J. A. WEBB & CO., Lippin's Corner.

W. W. SPALDING'S

CHAMPION WASHING MACHINE!

Patented December 5th, 1883.

The undersigned will have 100 machines finished in two weeks for cash here, and warrant the machine to wash in two-thirds of the time it can be done by hand. It will wash anything, from a shirt collar to a white blanket, and take the streaks out of a collar or a white shirt and not mar the cloth. Call and see the machine. 30mrdwitt W. W. SPALDING, Hyatt House, Janesville.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Real Estate, Stock, Merchandise,

of all descriptions.

THOMAS BURBECK,

having established himself in the above named business, in the north of the American House, Janesville, Wis., most respectfully tenders his services to any person requiring them, on the most reasonable terms.

A good stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, Yankee notions, &c., constantly on hand.

New and second hand furniture bought and sold. Having had 12 years experience in the business he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction. 30mrdwitt T. BURBECK, Anthoner.

FARMER'S MILL! THE SUB-

scribers have completed extensive repairs to said mill, and are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield!

In custom grinding than any other mill in the county

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FRED

constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. 30mrdwitt JACKMAN & ALDEN.

TO FARMERS—The Farmers' Mills

will grind all kinds of feed

FOR EIGHT CENTS PER BAG!

Best Family Flour 25.00 per Barrel. JACKMAN & ALDEN. February 12, 1884. 30mrdwitt

Dry Goods.

HOOP SKIRTS!

SMITH & BOSTWICK!

having made arrangements with twelve

Leading Manufacturers

—OF—

HOOP SKIRTS!

will at all times be in possession of the

BIGGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of these goods

NEW GOODS!

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NEW GOODS!

Hats, Caps, Fur Store.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.



MRS. BEALE!

Has removed two doors east of the old stand, on the corner opposite the First National Bank, and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of

HATS & CAPS!

In this market. All new and desirable styles for spring and summer wear.

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS!

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

Hats fitted with the French Comforter.

OLD HATS REPAIRED!

Gloves of all kinds, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c., &c. Mrs. BEALE has opened in connection with the Hat Store an extensive

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

and having secured the services of a New York MILLINER, prepared to furnish goods in that line of

Superior Beauty and Style!

West side the River, on the corner opposite the First National Bank. 30mrdwitt

MULTIFORM!

QUAKER CITY!

NEW ENGLAND!

These three novelties the

Ladies of the City and Country

are particularly requested

TO CALL AND EXAMINE!

A large stock of goods, consisting of

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a fine assortment of Caps for men and boys for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

Spring styles of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

Of New York and Chicago manufacture. We also have a

CONFORMATEUR!

And are prepared to take measures and make hats to order on short notice.

Carpet R. R. Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, &c. 30mrdwitt W. H. BROWN.

SPRING STYLE!

SILK HATS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

